

DO GREAT MEN DRINK?

DRUNKENNESS IN THE OLD TIMES AND NEW.

When Intemperance Was So Common as Not to Attract Attention—Some Sharp Contrasts Drawn—Servants on Hand to Take Care of Their Masters—An Abstemious Congress.

The Capital Described.



Now that Congress is adjourned, this city is practically deserted. Officially it is almost entirely so. Secretary of State Foster being the sole representative of the Cabinet here. At the White House things were a decidedly abandoned appearance, owing to the absence of the President and his family and the usual summer vacation of the President's family.

Washington was all stirred up over the charges made by Mr. Watson shortly before the adjournment of Congress, and although the committee brought out nothing, the allegations made continue to furnish subject matter for gossip.

A hundred years ago a man would have got merrily laughing at for bragging into Congress and making a main effort to oratory, and a few would have considered it really respectable, but no newspaper would have thought it worth mentioning and no committee would have investigated it.

The fuss that is made over a transient and doubtful lapse from temperance on the part of those of the kind of men who are now in the habit of being high tributes to the general sobriety of this Congress. Since the close of the war for the Union drunkenness has become, for the first time in the history of the human race, thoroughly respectable.

There was more intemperance in the Senate in 1804 than there is today, but it brought to the bar and tried for "habitual drunkenness and profanity on the bench," one of the United States judges and the man was convicted. The city was a dreary mudhole then, full of crime and monotonous misery, and there is no reason to marvel that Congressmen, when they left their unwholesome quarters, drank deeply, but heavily, and amused themselves with dog fights and cock fights.

We have fallen on different times, indeed, when a man cannot get drunk in public or be seen emerging from a gambling saloon without injury to his reputation and credit. Different, indeed, was it in the good old heyday of "Blind and Black George," when Fendleton kept open his place of fortune on the avenue and presided at a sumptuous dinner every day at 5 in full dress and surrounded by twenty or thirty members of the House and Senate, cabinet ministers, generals, diplomats and judges.

THE theory of give and take is a great one, but never be so situated that you have to give excuses for taking what is not your own.

A really great man is known by three signs—generosity in the design, almost exactness in the execution and moderation in success.

NOMINATIONS IN IOWA.

Hawkeyes "People" Hold Their State Convention at Des Moines.

Des Moines correspondence. The People's party convention met at the Young Men's Christian Association hall in this city at 10 o'clock. About one hundred delegates were in attendance. The meeting was called to order by J. B. Scott, C. W. Woodcock, J. W. Winterrowd was elected temporary chairman. Prayer was offered by the Rev. T. W. Woodrow, of Marshalltown. J. H. Bellangee was elected secretary, Geo. H. Blanchard, of Oskaloosa, reading clerk. An adjournment was then taken to give time for the district caucuses.

When the meeting was called to order after the recess the following nominations were announced: Electors—First District, W. L. Drake, Jefferson; Second, F. A. L. Gray, Muscatine; Third, E. C. Curtis, Hardin; Fourth, S. J. White, Worth; Fifth, T. E. Mann, Tama; Sixth, Milo Reno, Wapello; Seventh, Capt. Randleman, Warren; Eighth, D. P. Wilson, Fremont; Ninth, M. H. Bowman, Pottawattamie; Tenth, Th. A. Laska, Floyd; Eleventh, J. S. Bartholomew, Monona.

Committee on Resolutions—First District, F. A. Pierson, Van Buren County; Second, J. H. Bellangee, Pottawattamie; Third, W. H. Calhoun, Marshall; Fourth, J. H. Bellangee, Mahaska; Seventh, J. H. Bellangee, Polk; Eighth, W. H. Robb, Union; Ninth, E. A. Cook, Adair; Tenth, Thomas A. Laska, Floyd; Eleventh, F. Roe, Monona.

Some of the districts were not represented and so reported no representation to the committee. There was no reference made to fusion by any of the speakers, except in a letter from Perry Engle of Jasper County, who could not be present, but advised them to "keep in the middle of the road" and avoid all combinations. This advice was loudly cheered. The convention then adjourned until 2 p. m.

COMING SILVER CONFERENCE.

The United States Commissioners Have Been Named.

The following commissioners, who represent the United States at the coming International Monetary Conference, have been named by the President: Hon. Wm. B. Allison, of Iowa, Hon. John E. Jones, of Nevada, Hon. James B. McCreary, of Kentucky, Hon. Henry W. Cannon, of New York, Hon. Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts, Hon. Charles F. Smith, of Louisiana, Hon. John D. Long, of Mississippi, Hon. John G. Thompson, of Missouri, Hon. John A. Logan, of Illinois, Hon. John A. Bland, of Texas, Hon. John A. Bland, of Texas, Hon. John A. Bland, of Texas.

Mr. Cannon has for years taken a leading part in financial operations in New York; was formerly Controller of the Currency, and is now President of the Chase National Bank of Chicago.

Mr. Walker is a well-known writer on economic questions. He has been superintendent of the census, and was a member of the International Monetary Conference held at Paris in 1878. He is President of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; President of the American Statistical Society, and an honorary fellow of the Royal Statistical Society of London.

The city where the conference will be held has not been named yet, but it is probable that either Geneva, Berlin or London will be selected. The date has not been fixed.

THE idea of ferrying loaded freight cars across Lake Michigan is soon to be put into practice.

A GALLON of water would only cover a space of two feet square if spread out in a layer an inch thick.

ONE teaspoonful of ammonia to a tea-cupful of water, applied with a rag, will clean silver or gold jewelry.

KNIGHTS AT DENVER.

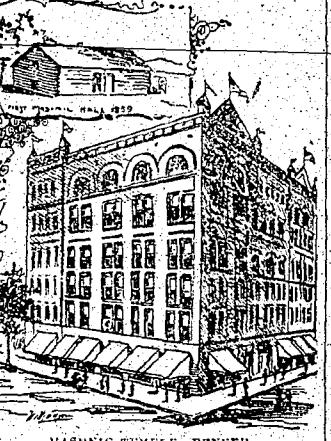
GREATEST GATHERING IN THE ORDER'S HISTORY.

At Least Eighty Thousand Members Attend the Twenty-Fifth Triennial Conclave—Denver Made Great Preparations for the Event.

Temple in Conclave.

The twenty-fifth triennial conclave of the Knights Templars, which opened in Denver on Tuesday last, marks a new era in the history of the order. This has been the most memorable gathering the order has ever known. Over 150,000 visitors are in attendance, and nearly a quarter of a million dollars has been spent in preparations and entertainment. For almost three years Coloradoans have been preparing for the event, and according to the dispatches, never in her history was Denver so beautiful and in such gala attire. The national flag, the banners of the Knights, hunting and thousands of the emblems of the cross and growth float everywhere. Many miles of streets have strings of incandescent lights at the crossings. These lights, glowing with the brilliant colors of the knights' emblems and national flags, mingled with the electric display of mar, chants and professional men, make Denver seem almost like fairy land at night.

From the tops of nine-story buildings great search lights of many thousand candle power will illuminate the city with almost the brightness of day. The knights Templars have practically taken Denver and the city surrounded unconditionally. The lowest estimate places the number of visiting knights at 50,000, accompanied by about 18,000 ladies.



MASONIC TEMPLE, DENVER.

1826; New York, Sept. 14, 1829; Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1834; Washington, D. C., Dec. 7, 1837; Boston, Sept. 15, 1840; New York, Sept. 14, 1841; New Haven, Sept. 10, 1844; Columbus, O., Sept. 14, 1847; Boston, Sept. 10, 1850; Lexington, Ky., Sept. 13, 1853; Hartford, Sept. 9, 1856; Chicago, Sept. 13, 1859; New York, Sept. 10, 1862; Columbus, O., Sept. 13, 1865; St. Louis, Sept. 13, 1868; Baltimore, Sept. 13, 1871; New Orleans, Dec. 1, 1874; Cleveland, Aug. 28, 1877; Chicago, Aug. 17, 1880; San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1883; St. Louis, Sept. 21, 1886; Washington, D. C., Oct. 8, 1889; Denver, Aug. 14, 1892.

According to latest statistics in 1870 there were in the United States 25,844 knights; in 1880, 30,981; in 1890, 84,923, while last year the census showed 88,944. It will be noticed that in 1891 there was an increase from 25,844 members to 88,944.

The grand parade and review of the Knights Templars was an imposing affair, and it is calculated that at least 47,000 knights participated in it. From early morning preparations had been going on for the big event, and the streets were crowded with people seeking positions on the numerous stands along the line of march.

The first Masonic temple in Denver, and also said to be the first in Colorado, was the old log cabin of W. G. Russell on what was then known as Perry street. The date is usually placed in the year 1853, but the first meeting was held in this building according to the statement of Andrew Sargent, in December, 1858. Mr. Sargent was born in Columbia County, New York, Aug. 26, 1828, moved to Nebraska in 1864, and in 1868 following the gold rush to Pike's Peak. Among those present at the first meeting in this old log cabin "Masonic temple" were Mr. Sargent, Judge W. M. Slaughter, Henry Allen, James Winchester, W. G. Russell, Robert T. Willis, J. D. Ramage, Dr. L. J. Russell, O. E. Lebow, Oliver Russell, C. B. Blake, and Samuel Bates. Instead of the old cabin of Russell, where the Masons used to meet in 1858-59, the order now has a magnificent temple at the corner of 18th and Welton streets, Denver. This building, long and ornate, has a value of about \$200,000—a remarkable contrast to the cabin of pioneer days. This temple has been erected since Denver was selected as the place for the present conclave.

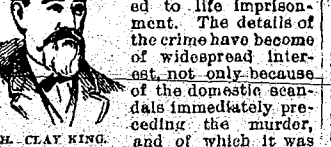
SOME authorities insist that the great ought to project farther, others that it should not project quite so far as the second tier; while others, again, maintain that the two should be of equal length. It is well known that in antique statues the second tier is usually the longer of the two, while the first is longer in living men.

AS COMPARED with gas illumination the advantages of electricity on health is the result of two things: In the first place, the electric light does not draw on the oxygen and in the second place it gives off no obnoxious gases.

COLONEL KING'S CRIME.

How an Eminent Lawyer Was Lured to Ruin by a Clever Woman.

Colonel Henry Clay King, who killed David H. Poston, of Memphis, Tenn., 600 lawyer, in Memphis, March 10, 1891, has, through execution, his sentence commuted to life imprisonment.



H. CLAY KING.

His crime was the result of the delirium of the domestic scandal immediately preceding the murder, and of which it was the climax, but on account of his legal ability and literary attainments of the murderer himself. On March 10 of last year, at about the noon hour, King, who had evidently been in waiting for his victim, stepped from an alley into a crowded street, and fatally shot David H. Poston, the wounded man expiring the evening of the same day.

Henry Clay King's downfall can be traced entirely to his lunatic passion for his victim, stepped from an alley into a crowded street, and fatally shot David H. Poston, the wounded man expiring the evening of the same day.

When Col. King met Mrs. Pillow their meeting was a chance one, in the ordinary affairs of business, in his own office, and for that hour the great lawyer was her slave. Finding that concealment of the facts from the public was impossible, he finally threw off the mask and went with the woman, openly deserting his wife and children. It was then that popular disapproval began to manifest itself, and its effect upon King's business and personal associations was soon more than he could stand.

To escape an indignation, daily growing into wrath on the part of Memphis citizens, the Colonel, accompanied by his partner, removed to his plantation in Lee County, Arkansas.

Mrs. Pillow in a few months began to lay plans to secure King's property in her own name. In her will, which she suggested to her attorney to have made, she made the deed only be made safe from the clutches of his wife and family by transferring the title to some one other than himself.

The ruse was successful. Within a year Mrs. Pillow was undisputed owner of the Arkansas plantation and had prevailed upon King to have the legal instruments duly made out deeding the Memphis homestead, occupied by his wife and children. By mutual agreement this deed was left unrecorded, but the transfer was so simple being intended to promptly thwart any attempt on the part of his wife's relatives to deprive him of his right in the property. But Mrs. Pillow was not disposed to let such an excellent opportunity slip by to add to her estate. Unknown to the Colonel she took the deeds and quietly had them registered. When King discovered her perfidy his rage knew no bounds.

Feigning a lingering respect for his wife, he accused the author of his ruin with dishonesty and deception as well as a desire to reduce to poverty his wife and children, who had done her no harm. The battle, which was long and hard, ended in Mrs. Pillow's ordering King off her property, and he had to leave the state.

This caused him to bring suit in the Arkansas courts for the recovery of his property, which led to the publication of the disgraceful story in detail.

Poston, a Poston, of Memphis, was a trained lawyer, and a member of the senior partner of the firm being David H. Poston, the murdered man. Poston was regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in Tennessee, and was peculiarly noted for plainness and force of speech, which earned him the sobriquet of "Old Poston," and he had a reputation for integrity in every sense.

In King's case, which afforded him unusual opportunity, he used this gift to the utmost. To the judge and jury he uncovered the plaintiff's real character, and was so convincing that the jury returned a verdict against King, which was affirmed on appeal.

THE members of the New York Board of Health held a conference upon the subject of cholera and smallpox and the precaution necessary to avert an epidemic. It was decided that should cholera be introduced into the city, the person who should be isolated in some retreat other than North Brother Island, where smallpox, typhus and leprosy patients are cared for. It was also decided to issue circulars to all practicing physicians and to certain officials and citizens urging them to report instantly all cases of cholera morbus coming under their observation. The same system will be pursued in suppressing smallpox and typhus, which are now so prevalent. The fifty members of the summer session of the Tennessee house districts will be asked to use the greatest vigilance in unearthing cases of illness.

"HEAVEN" WILL BE MOVED. Messiah Schweinfurth Will Establish a Colony in Iowa. It is rumored that George Jacob Schweinfurth, the false Christ, has fled to a retreat in which he has been harbored in Illinois and is negotiating for the purchase of a large number of acres of land near Keokuk, Ia., where he will colonize his followers to the number of over 4,000. The alleged messiah has had a trusted representative in that section for some time securing an option on 25,000 acres of land, and the people of Keokuk have grown greatly excited over the prospect. In case of removal Schweinfurth intends to run the Western farm near Rockford as a branch heaven.

TO CLEAN a teakettle, take it away from the fire and wash it off with a rag dipped in kerosene, followed by a rubbing with a dry flannel cloth.

FOSTER'S FORECASTS, 1880.

WHAT WE MAY EXPECT IN THE WAY OF WEATHER.

A Storm Wave of Unusual Force to Pass Over the Continent from Sept. 1st to the 6th. A Cool Wave Will Follow.

August Weather.

My last bulletin gave forecasts of the storm wave to cross the continent from 27th to 31st. The next will reach the Pacific coast about Sept. 1, cross the Western mountains by the close of the 2d, the great central valleys from 3d to 6th, and the Eastern States about the 6th.

This storm will be of unusual force on the continent, and as it passes out on to the North Atlantic along the steamship routes, about the 7th and 8th, it will become a furious and dangerous storm. Many drought districts will be relieved by this disturbance and rains will soon become more evenly distributed than during the past six months.

A cool wave will pass eastward following this storm, crossing the Western mountains about the 4th, the great central valleys about the 6th, and the Eastern States about the 8th. The temperature of this cool wave will go lower than usual.

SANTA FE, DENVER AND BLACK HILLS MERIDIAN.

August—28—Storm wave on this meridian.

29—Cooler changing.

30—Cooler and clearing.

31—Fair and cool.

September—1—Moderating.

2—Warmer.

3—Storm wave on this meridian.

4—Cooler and clearing.

5—Storm wave on this meridian.

6—Cooler and clearing.

7—Fair and cool.

8—Moderating.

9—Warmer.

ATLANTA, CINCINNATI AND KANSAS MERIDIAN.

August—28—Moderating.

29—Warmer.

30—Storm wave on this meridian.

31—Wind changing.

September—1—Cooler and clearing.

2—Fair and cool.

3—Moderating.

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LITTLE OR NO RAIN FELL.

Weekly Weather Crop Bulletin Issued by the Government Bureau.

The following is the weather crop bulletin issued by the weather bureau: "The week was still cooler than usual in the Gulf States and on the Pacific coast, the deficiency in temperature exceeding two degrees only in Central and Southern Texas. About the normal temperature conditions prevailed over the lower lakes, Ohio Valley, and middle Atlantic States. From the central and upper Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains the week was unusually warm, especially over Kansas, Eastern Nebraska and Western Missouri, where the average excess in temperature amounted to from six to nine degrees.

"The weather of the last week has not materially affected the seasonal temperature to the westward of the Mississippi, where it is now nearly normal, but to the central Mississippi Valley westward to the Rocky Mountains the seasonal deficiency has been reduced by the abnormal high temperature of the last week.

"Over nearly the whole of the United States the last week has been given but little rain, and over a very extensive area, including portions of the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Western Tennessee, Indian Territory, Graham, Texas, there was no rain at all, nor has any appreciable amount fallen on the Pacific coast, but in the last named region only the normal conditions have prevailed.

"The seasonal rainfall from March 1 to date from the Gulf States, and portions of the Gulf and Middle Atlantic States. It is deficient on the South Atlantic coast and in Texas. The greatest excess in the seasonal rainfall exists in the upper Mississippi valley and the greatest deficiency in Texas."

TRIED TO SHOOT A PRISONER.

A Woman and a Big Revolver Create a Sensation in an Arizona Court-Room.

During the preliminary examination at Phoenix, Arizona, Wednesday of John Rhodes, accused of being one of the murderers of Thomas Graham, in the Tewksbury-Graham feud, on Aug. 2, Mrs. Graham, wife of the murdered man, attempted to shoot the defendant and was prevented only by an accident.

As the trial was in progress before Justice Huear, Mrs. Graham, who was seated next to the prisoner, sprang from her chair, drew a big revolver and rushing to Rhodes placed the pistol against his breast and pulled the trigger, but the pistol misfired. There was a loud crash from the court-room. Lawyers and reporters got under the tables. Officers rushed to the rescue. Sheriff Montgomery took the pistol, with the assistance of several deputies, after a desperate struggle. The woman pleaded for the weapon to shoot Rhodes. The justice ordered her removed from the court-room, and she returned to make a second attempt, when her father, the Rev. Mr. Milton, a Baptist minister, took her to a hotel.

World's Fair Notes.

THE Board of Trade and citizens of Fargo, N. D., have undertaken to raise \$30,000 to supplement the State's Fair appropriation of \$25,000.

THE Wisconsin Building will have a \$5,000 grand staircase, the donation of the Morgan Company, one of the best known firms in the State.

BUTTERFLIES to the number of 150,000 will be shown in the Pennsylvania exhibit. The collection is said to be the most complete and finest in the world.

THE Duke of Edinburgh has announced his intention of sending for exhibition the World's Fair some of the almost invaluable collection of ancient musical instruments which he possesses.

In the Government building at the World's Fair will be exhibited the original standard surveyor's chain authorized by act of Congress, May 18, 1879, for executing surveys of Government lands.

TWELVE YEARS' TRADE.

Has given us the knowledge of the requirements of the people of this section of the State, and we are prepared as never before to show you the most complete stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Ever exhibited in Northern Michigan, at prices which we know will be satisfactory.

Our Spring and Summer Styles

OF

DRY GOODS

Will be on hand in advance of the season, giving ample opportunity for careful selection.

Our Grocery Department,

Boots, Shoes and Clothing,

Shelf and Heavy Hardware,

Stoves and Ranges,

Crockery and Glassware,

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, &c.,

Will be filled with Purest and Best Goods.

HAY, OATS AND FEED, WOOD, COAL AND LUMBER, EVERYTHING IN LUMBERMEN'S SUPPLIES.

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OF

SALLING, HANSON & CO.,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. S. G. Taylor, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. N. J. Geyer, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning and evening at the usual hour. Sunday school following morning service. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 358, F. & A. M. Meets in regular communication on Thursday evening at or before the fall of the moon. R. P. THATCHER, W. M.

W. F. BENKELMAN, Secretary.

MARTIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R. Meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. WM. S. CHALKER, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, Meets on the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. ISABEL JONES, President.

REBECCA WIGG, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 121—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. WILLIAM FRANKLIN, H. P.

ARTHUR CADDY, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening.

WILLIAM MCCULLOUGH, N. G.

GRAYLING ENCAMPMENT, I. O. O. F., No. 116—Meets alternate Friday evenings. CHARLES M. JACKSON, C. P.

CHAS. HANSON, Secretary.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening.

Officers: L. J. PATTERSON, Com.

G. H. BONNELL, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-ERN STAR, No. 28, Meets Monday evening at or before the fall of the moon.

MAX L. STALEY, W. M.

ADA M. GROTTEFELD, Sec.

PORTAGE LODGE, K. of P., No. 141—Meets first and third Wednesday of each month.

F. M. GATES, C. C.

J. HARTWICK, K. of R. and S.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. E. F., No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month.

W. F. BENKELMAN, C. R.

G. E. SMITH, R. S.

WAGNER CAMP, S. of V. No. 148—Meets first and third Saturday of each month.

S. G. TAYLOR, Captain.

L. J. PATTERSON, 1st Sergeant.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

W. H. STALEY, TREASURER.

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STALEY & TRENCH, Proprietors.

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GRAYLING

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications for this paper should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith on the part of the writer. Write only on one side of the paper. Be particularly careful in giving names and dates, to have the letters and figures plain and distinct.

It is devoutly to be hoped that the cholera does not contemplate a tour of the world.

HAPPY is the man who can go fishing and forget his cares in the plenitude of his catch.

UNCLE SAM'S new cruiser, the Columbia, is believed to be the gem of the ocean up to date.

FOUR HUNDRED dogs have been killed in Topeka, Kan., since the warm weather began. Fortunate animals!

CANADA intends to retaliate upon the United States, whose offense is that it retaliated upon Canada. There seems to be no limit to the game.

A good use to make of the much-discussed and much-reviled Pinkertons would be to send them en masse against the spots in the Sun, which are now discovered to be the cause of all the earth's disturbances.

THE Pittsburgh Dispatch is averse to having Americans laugh at the Chinese general who marches out his troops to fire blank cartridges for the purpose of scaring away the demon of pestilence until we quit sending out parties to bombard the heavens to produce rain.

His name is Sneaker. Of course he lives in New York. He has invented an automatic telephone exchange that will make the "hello girl" a back number. Susan B. Anthony says she will be one of ten men to take Sneaker out to Central Park and strangle him.

To be a gentleman and to live like a gentleman ought to be the same; but in common acceptance, they have no connection, are indeed often opposed. To be a gentleman means a great deal—far more than many who claim to be gentlemen have any conception of. To live like a gentleman refers generally to externals alone, to outside presentation, to keeping up appearances.

WHEN a famous man does wrong, a great many parents will begin to deny that they named their children for him. The number of foolish people who name their children for great men before the men are dead, and past doing disgraceful acts, is very large. The government has better sense; it never puts a great man's picture on a stamp, note or bond until after he is dead. The only good man to be depended upon are dead.

EDITOR STEAD of London is having the Bible undergo a process, that he terms its translation into the language of ordinary people. While Mr. Stead's scholarly assistants are dallying with the phraseology of Holy Writ, it is more than probable that with so original a guide as Mr. Stead they will also mold its sentiment to suit their modern ideas. A Bible edited and revised by Stead might not be faultless as a guide, but it would be unique.

AN ingenious German has reduced so trifling a matter as boiling eggs to absolute science, and has devised a watch for that purpose for particular people. The watch has a series of dials to mark hard, soft, and medium, for ducks' and hens' eggs, there being, however, but a single hand or pointer. The mechanism marks the minutes and half minutes up to ten, and even the dullest of servants by the aid of the apparatus can tell when to remove the boiler from the fire.

THERE is always an undercurrent of warfare in the conversation of people who think they know something. The person who has been to Europe is vexed when the conversation turns upon something he can't talk so well about. Every one has a particular subject he thinks he knows all about, and there is a constant pulling of strings to bring the conversation his way. Common-place people, who don't know so much as much happier talkers, and more appreciated.

THE recruiting of the army under the present system of fixed stations is so slow that the Secretary of War has ordered that the present method of regimental recruiting be made to include, within certain territorial limits, traveling recruiting parties, to be composed of an officer and a party of eight or ten men, and to proceed from point to point, at prescribed times, for the purpose of enlisting men for the army. No doubt this will have a tendency to popularize the army and stimulate recruiting.

THE good ship Pylades has left Montreal with high speed and in deep disgust. Her officers are nursing their dignity. It has been sorely wounded. They went to Montreal; they saw, but they did not conquer. No official notice was taken of them. The king's Majesty's titled representatives would deign to accept a reception; but the mayor impolitely declined to give them an opportunity to decline or to accept. So they went away. The incident does not amount to much, but it may serve to show some Britshers that the Canadian people's love for the mother country is not as servile as it used to be. Contact with the republic on this side of the St. Lawrence is having a powerful effect on Canada, although

this country would never be so impolite as to turn off visitors so curtly.

The case of Butters vs. Butters, recently adjudicated in England, may have a depressing effect upon the Sioux Falls real estate market. It will have a tendency to impair the value of South Dakota divorces, and upon the divorce industry the prosperity of Sioux Falls is largely based, as everybody knows. Mr. Butters, an English gentleman who had lived unhappily with his wife, chiefly because he had contracted the habit of lying awake nights to contrive plans for making said wife's life miserable, went to South Dakota and settled in Sioux Falls, there to dwell for the statutory period and then return to England unhindered by matrimonial shackles. He succeeded, and upon arrival in England married a Miss Gregory. It was the discarded wife's turn then, and she proceeded straightway to make it warm for the gay and festive Butters abroad. She quietly brought suit against him for a dissolution of their marriage on the grounds of bigamy and adultery. Butters pleaded his South Dakota divorce, but the courts declined to recognize the decree and found for Mrs. Butters No. 1. This will have a tendency to diminish Sioux Falls' exports, but it won't affect the home market in the least. Nevertheless a great deal of embarrassment would be avoided if we could have reciprocity treaties with the principal European governments in this matter. Sioux Falls doesn't wish to be placed in the position of obtaining money under false pretenses, and would really like to be able to warrant every decree issued there to keep in any climate.

JOHN BULL is not a sentimental person. He takes life as he takes his toddy o' winter nights—hot and strong and plenty of it. He is not sentimental in his courts of justice. He will give a year of hard labor to the wretch who steals a loaf and let off a wife beater with a few shillings, because—honest fellow, that he is—he has no sentiment to waste on wives, whereas the rights of property must and shall be respected. He is not sentimental in his army and navy. Jack Tar and Tommy Atkins could tell some stiff stories, if they chose, of bad rations and worse treatment. These worthies tell their grievances pretty freely and Mr. Labouchere prints 'em in his Truth newspaper. But the publication does not greatly disturb John Bull, who has his own notions of what is due to soldiers and sailors and votes Labby a low, radical fellow. But John Bull is, however, stricken at the punishment accorded to a private in the Pennsylvania militia by his lieutenant colonel and indorsed by that officer's superior. The Iams story provokes far more indignation in unsentimental, monarchical England than it does in the land of the brave and the home of the free. The story Globe of London—a not impartial critic, to be sure, but a just one in this instance—improves the occasion to observe that an English colonel guilty of a similar act of crue ty would be court-martialed and dismissed the service. And the Globe is unable to understand how so shocking a performance as Lieutenant Colonel Streator's treatment of Iams can have been indorsed by Streator's superior and acquiesced in by the silence of public sentiment. "It is incredible," say this Tory organ, "that Americans, the special champions of freedom, should tolerate such awful torture." The liberal Pall Mall Gazette, recalling that flogging has been abolished in the English army, concludes that the Americans must have acquired their ideas of discipline from the West Indies. "Iams deserved shooting," observes the Tory St. James' Gazette. "It is a short step from the thumbscrew to the rack." Is the step to be taken? In view of the apathy with which the Iams incident is regarded in this country, what length of torture may not next be taken by marionettes in the uniform of the militia? The act of Streator is the most brutal and revolting in the history of the American militia. Is the ruffian to go unpunished, even by public condemnation? The brute has had the praise of his superior officers. Is the thumbscrew to be taken into the equipment of the militia of every State in the Union? Are head-shaving and torture to be meted out for any offense, no matter how grave? Then heaven help the national guard! No self-respecting American citizen can afford to belong to it. Why? Because he would prefer a thousand times to be shot rather than to be maltreated like a yellow dog.

A King Killed by Fright. One of the most remarkable instances in history of death by fright is that of King Frederick I. of Prussia. He was actually scared to death by his wife. He was one day sleeping in an arm-chair when his Queen, Louisa of Mecklenburg, who had been hopelessly insane for some time, escaped from her keepers, and made her way to his private apartments. As mentioned above, Frederick was dozing when his wife, dressed in a pure white gown, dashed through the plate glass in the door, and threw herself in a raging delirium upon him. In breaking the glass she, of course, cut herself most horribly. The King had not been apprised of the hopelessness of her case, and was astonished beyond measure at the appearance of the woman, clad only in linen and covered with blood. His shrieks aroused the whole palace, but when she had been secured, the King himself was found to be in a raging delirium. From this he never recovered, but died trying to hide from terrible phantoms.—St. Louis Republic.

TORTURE AND DISGRACE.

Graphic Description of the Punishment of Private Iams.

Thomas Iams, the young militiaman who was tortured and disgraced at Homestead, is less than 30 years of age and comes of a good family. His father was at one time Commissioner of Green County, Pennsylvania, and quite wealthy. The young man is a resident of Homestead, Pa., and, although his father's home is in Waynesburg, he is in Pittsburgh most of the time, and has a large circle of friends there. He was standing in front of



PRIVATE IAMS.

his tent in the company street, cleaning his rifle. There were dozens of soldiers standing and sitting about in idleness. Lieutenant Colonel Streator, while Colonel Hawkins is acting as commander of the brigade, is in command of the Tenth Regiment. He approached a group of men and said: "We've just heard terrible news from Homestead. Mr. Frick has been shot."

Iams stood his rifle against his tent and stood for a moment buried in thought. Then he raised his voice and cried: "Boys, let's give three cheers for the man who shot Frick! Hooryay!" All voices ceased and the men looked at one another in consternation. Col. Streator walked to where Iams stood.

"Young man, what did you mean by that?" he asked.

Iams looked down sulkily and answered: "I meant that I was glad that Frick was shot, and I am, too."

"Now, my friend, you're a soldier and you have no business to make such remarks. Do you want to be re-tried?"

Iams thought for a moment and then raised his head and said: "No, sir."

The Colonel turned and left him. Five minutes later he gave the order for the regiment to assemble without arms.

When the regiment was finally assembled, Col. Streator addressed the men thus:

"When the news of the attempt on Mr. Frick's life was announced here a few minutes ago a member of the regiment offered three cheers for the assassin. I want that man to advance two paces."

"There was a deep silence, but no one moved."

"I know the man," the Colonel continued, "and he can gain nothing by keeping silent. I order him to step forward."

There was another moment of suspense and then Iams advanced two paces, saluted respectfully, and stood at attention. Col. Streator advanced to where Iams stood, took out his penknife, and amid the most profound silence, cut the buttons from the soldier's uniform. When he had finished he retired a few paces.

"Corporal of Company K," called the Colonel. A corporal advanced and saluted. "Take a guard and take this man to the guard tent. Ask the surgeons to stand by, and string this man up by his thumbs until he can stand it no longer."

Iams, who up to this point had stood flushing but entirely self-possessed, turned the color of chalk and trembled, but he never flinched.

General Snowden. General Snowden read it over carefully and indorsed it: "Dismiss this man in disgrace from your regiment and drum him out of camp to-morrow morning."

These were written orders. But to the orderly he added: "Tell Colonel Hawkins to have the man's head shaved on one side before he is dismissed."

Early in the morning the provisional brigade under the command of Colonel Hawkins was ordered to assemble on parade. Three regiments of infantry and a battery of artillery turned out and drew up in two lines facing each other on the parade ground. The disgraced soldier was brought out by a corporal guard.

The corporal turned him over to a lieutenant, who with twenty men proceeded to march him from one end of the parade ground to the other and then back again. The soldiers looked at him curiously, but there was no anger or displeasure in their glances. They all pitied him. He was brought before Col. Hawkins, and an adjutant proceeded to read the report which had been submitted to Gen. Snowden and the orders which the General had given. Iams listened to it with an air of indifference. His face betrayed no emotion whatever. When it was finished Col. Hawkins said to him: "My man, this has been an exceedingly painful duty for me to perform, but I think the punishment was just. You are now discharged in disgrace from the service. You will be escorted to the limits of the camp, if you ever desire to enter it again you will be summarily dealt with."

The regimental drum corps then fell in line and began playing the "Rogue's March." Iams was ordered to march behind them, and he was followed by his regiment. This strange parade moved over the hilltop and down as far as the railroad station, where Iams was put aboard a train for home.

THE PIONEER LADY-RIDER.

Mrs. Smith Was the First of Her Sex to Appear on a Wheel.

Mrs. William F. Smith, wife of the Washington bicycle dealer, shook hands with and received the congratulations of numerous wheelmen the other day. She was the first lady to ride a bicycle in the United States, and her first wheel was made by her husband, he being the patentee. Being the first of her sex to muster up courage and appear on the road on a "bike," she is the pioneer cyclist.

Mrs. Smith has been all over the United States with her wheel, and has been present at more bicycle meets than any other of the fair sex. She considers that there is no other sport so enjoyable, so fascinating and essential to health. Every lady in our age should have the good judgment to invest in a wheel and judge



MRS. WILLIAM F. SMITH.

for herself of the real pleasure she is missing. It lightens the trials and cares of life, sustains health and beauty, and saves time and money.

Curious Marriage Statistics.

A German statistician has recently published the results of his investigation of the relative ages of husbands and wives in the various capitals of Europe.

He ascertained that marriages are the most frequent where the husband is two or three years older than the wife. Women under 20 years of age, however, usually take unto themselves husbands six or seven years older than themselves. The cases in which the man was a year younger than the woman were almost as numerous as those in which he was six or seven years older. The first condition was true of 6.7 per cent. of all married couples, and the cases where the husband was six or seven years younger than the wife were also just as numerous as those where he was thirteen or fourteen years older. Only two cases were discovered where the husband was thirty-five years the senior; one case where he was forty-seven years older, and one case where he was older by forty-six years. One case was discovered where the wife was thirty-four years older than the husband. Twelve and three-tenths per cent. of all men who marry women under 20 years of age, according to the statistician, are between 26 and 27 years old.—Boston Courier.

How the Engagement Was Broken.

"Where are my suspenders, maw?" shrieked a Jefferson County belle to her mother across the up-stairs hall, says the Detroit Free Press.

"Your father borrowed them while I mended his," was the answer.

"I can't find my four-in-hand tie."

"Your brother Tom wore it last night; you will find it in his room."

"But, maw, where is my silk yacht-ing shirt?"

"Alegy wore it to the regatta."

There was a brief silence. Then the voice called across the hall again: "Maw, I can't find my riding trousers."

"Charles has them on," was the response.

Then a tired-looking young man who had been waiting in the hall below rose up and softly stole away. "She might want my boots next," he said, wearily, and no one knows why that engagement is off.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE LESSON.

Reflections of an Elevating Character.—Wholehearted Thought—Study—Ing the Scriptural Lesson Intelligently and Profitably.

The Apostles Persecuted. The lesson for Sunday, Aug. 21, may be found in Acts 14:19-22.

INTRODUCTION. We are giving a moving glimpse in this lesson of a church that its directions straight from God, and straightly obeyed. No taking counsel, no disputing. What says the word?—that was enough. And so when the angel said "ye" they went; and when he said "stand in the temple," they went and stood in the temple; when he said, "Go, stand in the temple and speak to the people," they went and stood and spoke. They did what they were told. And they got just what God promised they should have.

WHAT THE LESSON SAYS. There came one, or some one; indefinite. Behold. Expressive of surprise and apprehension.—Standing in the temple and teaching the people. Compare with v. 20. They did just what they were told. The parallelism is more distinct in the original.

THE CAPTAIN. The sergeant-at-arms of the temple. Officers or attendants. His posse, or bodyguard.

Set them by the council; or, stood them, which would perhaps be more correct. The high priest asked them. A strong term, meaning to put through an examination.

STRAIGHTLY COMMAND YOU. A Hebrew idiom. The Greek literally, with command command you.—In this name, Greek, upon this name. The basis of the teaching.—Your doctrine. Another case of unfortunate variant translation we come to in the A. V. It is the same word as teach in this verse, a line or two above. Thus: that ye should not teach in this name, and behold ye have filled Jerusalem with your teaching.

And the other apostles. Others is added. Peter and the apostles is the Greek. Peter is doubtless here singled out as the spokesman of the twelve. Observe, however, that Obey. An interesting word. Compound in form, follow orders.

God of our fathers raised up. This the main point with Peter, the resurrection of Christ.—Ye slew. Literally, took in hands. Their hands were stained with his blood.

Prince, or leader.—To give repentance, i. e., the privilege of opportunity of repentance.—Forgiveness of sins. Including the sin of heading the mob, the mob, the mob.

His witnesses. Compare this with the suggestive passage at John 15:27. (Ye also shall bear witness.) So is also the Holy Ghost. Compare with John 15:26. (He shall testify)—better, bear witness—"of me.") The apostles, like the Holy Spirit, were witnesses in a peculiar sense of Obey. Same word as in v. 20. The Holy Spirit belongs to those who obey orders under Christ.

Close to the heart. Not in the sense of grief, but perplexity, wholly without a way.—Took counsel, i. e., consulted together.—Slay, or destroy, to make away with.

A doctor of the law. Greek. Law-doctor.—In reputation or honored.—Commanding, suggesting his influence and authority.

Takes heed to yourselves. He advised them to be careful and to go slowly.—To do—do to perform, as of an overt and public act.

Theudas. Josephus mentions such an impostor, who seems to be put, however, in another date. This may have been another Theudas, as the name was not uncommon.—Joined themselves. Literally, leaped upon the people on the word of Theudas. 2 Chron. 25:5. (Martin.) Obeyed him. Or believed to be persuaded.

Taxing. Greek, registry. They were generally enrolled for the purpose of taxing.—Dispersed. A strong word; shown, as the leaves by the wind.

Refrain. Or, draw away from. Same word as in verse 27 (draw away much people).—This counsel, or purpose, idea.

To fight against God. One word in the Greek: God-fighters.

Agreed. Or, were persuaded.—Boston. The word implies the utmost scrutiny, meaning to floor or scourge.

Departed. The word is closely connected with this in the original. They left the presence of the council in a spirit of exultation.—Counted worthy to suffer shame. Worthy and shame are in distinct contrast.

In every house. Or, from house to house.—Preach. The word means good tidings, or the gospel.—And they were everywhere.

We ought to obey God. "What are your marching orders?" said the great duke. That was sufficient for the royal soldier of Christ. Obey, for an obedient church, a church that implicitly minds the order: God will take care of such a church. God will give the victory to such a church. We are staggering through unbelief; we are wavering because of slack loyalty. Lord, increase our faith!

If it be God, we cannot overthrow it. That is to say if it be not God it will overthrow itself; but if of God man cannot overthrow it. This is another way for saying, as we say, one who is well regarded, that which is not planted in God has the seeds of destruction in itself. There is a profound philosophy here. The part cannot balance the whole; the mole-hill cannot jostle the mountain; the creature cannot circumvent the Creator. God is the strongest, and the weakest of us are creatures and people are great according as they abide in him.

Edney Lantier sang it in his "Songs of the Marshes."

"As the marsh-birds secretly builds on the watery sod."

Behold I will build me a nest on the greatness of God, as John the Baptist said. I will fly in the greatness of God.

As the marsh-birds flies. In the freedom that fills all the space around us. Twists the earth and the skies. By so many roots as the marsh grass casts in the sod.

I will heartily lay me abash on the greatness of God, as John the Baptist said. Counted worthy to suffer shame. Now we see that it is to suffer in indignities. These disciples thought it worthy to be counted worthy to suffer shame for Jesus' sake. It is an honor to suffer dishonor in his name. When loss for Jesus is regarded as gain, and dishonor incurred on his account, the whole man is transformed, and the discipline is in a fair way to be one of the rich of the earth. It is always possible for this world to suffer shame for Jesus; therefore the path of glory is ever open.

Next Lesson.—The First Christian Martyr. Acts 7: 54-60; 8: 1-4.

Grains of Gold. If faith were always equal, where would be its merit?

MAS, living, feeling man—is the easy sport of the overmastering present.

I HAVE enjoyed the happiness of this world, I have lived and have loved.

SOMETIMES we may learn more from a man's errors than from his virtues.

NO PLEASURE is comparable to the standing on the vantage ground of truth.

The silver-leaved birch retains in its old age a soft bark; there are some such men.

LIFE is a quarry, out of which we are to mold and chisel and complete a character.

THAT which history can give us best is the enthusiasm which it raises in our hearts.

FOUR words are also men's counters, they do not reckon by them; but they are the money of fools.

THERE is in every man a certain feeling that he has been what he is from all eternity, and by no means becomes such in time.

IT IS A PITY.

IT is a pity to deceive a child to keep it quiet.

IT is a pity that we can not all get what we want.

IT is a pity that men will drink whisky in hot weather.

IT is a pity so many people are false when they might be true.

IT is a pity that some women are foolish and some men wicked.

GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.

Appointed by the President as Justice Bradley's Successor.

George Shiras, Jr., who is to be Justice Bradley's successor, has been a notable character in the courts of Pennsylvania and the United States for thirty years.

For twenty years he has been recognized as an eminently able man on questions of constitutional and corporation law.

Mr. Shiras is of English descent, his great-grandfather having come from England to settle in New Jersey. George Shiras, Jr., also designated as George Shiras I., was born in Pittsburgh, January 26, 1832, where his father was also born, and who survives at 88 years of age. His brother is a United States District Judge of eight Western States. Mr.



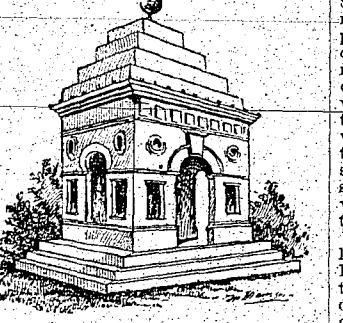
GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.

Shiras is the son of George and Elizabeth Blaine Shiras, and is a cousin of ex-Secretary Blaine, with whom he is on friendly and intimate terms. He entered the Ohio University September, 1851, and entered Yale law school in 1853. He studied law in Pittsburgh, where he was admitted to the bar, and where, almost continuously since, he has led the uneventful life of a hard worker, whose time and thought have been occupied with his profession. He is one of the very few men upon whom Yale College has conferred the degree of LL. D.

A PALACE OF JELLY.

A Unique Structure to Be Erected on the World's Fair Grounds.

The women of California are going to build a jelly palace at the Columbian Exposition—not a shivering, unsteady structure like a new custard pie, but a solid building, with sides of glasses full of jelly. These glasses will be transparent and of rainbow



THE JELLY PALACE.

hues. The building will be thirty-one feet high, surmounted by a glass ball, two feet in diameter, full of jelly. The four-arched entrance will form a shrine twelve feet square. The frame of the structure will be the lightest possible steel. It will carry plate glass shelves its entire height. On these shelves the bottles containing jelly of every color will be arranged. Some of them will be set upright and others horizontally, according to the effects to be produced. In the decoration of this novel palace, 2,644 glasses, two and one-half inches in diameter, will be used; 968 four inches in diameter, and 1,648 of four inches, making a total of 4,688. The women estimate that this palace will cost \$2,400, of which \$1,000 will be for the steel frame.

Not Quite Accurate.

The daily newspapers are just now going through a fire of criticism for inaccurate. Many of them deserve it. The slipshod way in which some-times "news" is reported is a disgrace to the noble profession of journalism. A ludicrous illustration of this occurred in a Western journal, and it might be duplicated in a hundred other papers.

The evening edition of this journal printed this item of local news under the heading, "Serious Accident."

"Yesterday afternoon the little son of John B. Harris, while playing in the street, was run over by a heavy load of hay. His right arm and ankle were broken, and he was otherwise seriously injured. The father, John McGee, who was driving the hay, carried the boy to his home. Doctors Smith and Jones were summoned, and set the broken arm and leg, but fears are entertained that the poor boy will not recover."

The next day the editor of this journal received the following letter, which, however, he did not publish in his paper:

"I was much interested in reading in yesterday's paper the account of a serious accident. It was a good description of a heavy load of hay, but permit me to make a few little corrections as to the rest of the account."

"I presume I am the gentleman referred to as the Rev. John McGee. My name is Henry McGrath, and I am a minister, and I picked up a boy who was hurt by a hay-wagon yesterday."

"So far, the newspaper account is pretty close to the facts. But you will allow me to say that the boy's ankle was not broken, nor his right arm, neither did he sustain any serious injuries. His little toe was run over, and the flesh taken from the bone, and that was all."

"Allow me also to suggest that the boy's name was not Harris, but Hurst, and his father's name is not John B., but William H. I would also like to say that neither Dr. Smith nor Dr. Jones was summoned. Dr. Robinson, who lives near by, was called, and successfully bound up the wound, and will be playing in the street in a day or two.—Youth's Companion.

JEANETTE.—Does Miss Boardman get her lovely complexion from her father or her mother? Gladys (sweetly).—From her father. He is in the drug business.—Chicago News.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Barrie's Fight for a Baby's Body.—Death in Day of Wheat—The Carriage Injured—Little Boy Abducted.—The Carriage Was Good.

From Far and Near.

THE total amount of salt inspected for the past six months is 2,229,914 barrels.

A CARPENTER named Murray fell from a scaffold at Fort Brady, Sault Ste. Marie, and was fatally injured.

FRANK BUSHEY, the 12-year-old son of Joseph Bushey, of Meridian, who was playing in a bin of wheat at the railroad elevator, near Haslet Park, was drawn down into the bin by the opening of the chute, and immediately suffocated. He made no outcry, and his death was not discovered for several minutes. When the body was recovered nearly a ton of wheat was above it.

HARVEY EDWARDS, who lives three miles south of Lansing, was arrested on a warrant charging him with the abduction of the 10-year-old son of Thomas McGee, his son's name being McGee. McGee was recently granted a divorce from his wife and given the custody of his two children. The wife went to Canada with one of the children, and her father is now accused of spiriting away the other.

An accident which will probably result in the death of Isaac Woolner occurred on his farm in Sheridan Township, nine miles from Bad Axe. Mr. Woolner was engaged in cutting hay, when his horse, a bay, ran away, but passing and ran away, tearing through a fence and throwing the unfortunate man upon the machine. Before the horses could be stopped, Mr. Woolner's right leg broke it, and then he was thrown seriously injured.

An Alpenga claim, with six feet and 200 pounds to his credit, has still a large balance on the other side of its account current. A plover of 80 caught him stealing hay and ordered him off, whereupon the giant hit the plover a smash on the head that broke it, and then thumped his head for a few minutes.

Both are confined as the result of the scrap—the old man to his bed and the other fellow to the county jail. If the old man dies the people are talking of holding the inquests and two funerals.

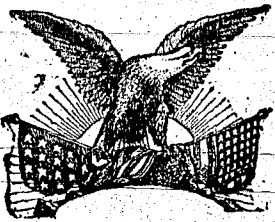
One of the most important decisions relative

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
THURSDAY, AUG. 18, 1892.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET.



For President:
Benjamin Harrison,
OF INDIANA.

Vice President:
Whitelaw Reid,
OF NEW YORK.

State Ticket.

For Governor.....JOHN T. RICH,
of Lapeer County.
For Lieut. Govr.....J. W. GIDDINGS,
of Vexford County.
For Sec'y of State.....J. W. JOCHIM,
of Marquette County.
For Treasurer.....J. F. HAMBITZER,
of Houghton County.
For Aud. Gen'l.....S. W. TURNER,
of Roscommon County.
For Att'y Gen'l.....G. E. DIKEMA,
of Ottawa County.
For Com'r. St. L. O.....J. G. BERRY,
of Oscego County.
For Sup. P. Inst'n.....H. R. PATTERSON,
of Ingham County.
For Member B. of Ed.....R. A. WILSON,
of Van Buren County.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Pinkerton, Frick, Patterson, Snowden! All Democrats! The old party is having a regular circus with itself.

The luckless Democracy no longer asks "Whither are we drifting?" but plaintively inquires "Where am I at?"

"Beef Tea," Congressman Cobbs calls it. "Tanglefoot" is the Western name, though a poorer quality has been named "forty rod."—Blade.

Representative Watson must be mistaken in calling it a drunken Congress. The first thing a drunken man wants to do is to go home. Congress has not acted that way.—New York Herald.

J. T. Hannah, of Traverse City, wants to go to Congress. He is a staunch Republican son of his father, Hon. Perry Hannah, a clever business man, and would do credit to the district.

Candidate Cleveland is a man who always takes care of his health. He was exposed to a draft in the early days of the war, but escaped any evil consequences by hiring a substitute.

One of the biggest features of the Democratic convention will be the original squawbuck "Senator" Fritlander, of Oscoda, who goes as a delegate.

Bob Blacker says he wouldn't run for secretary of state on the Democratic ticket for \$5,000 a year. His fight is shared by several others who are now in office.

The Democratic Congress started in with a flare of trumpets and the applause of the multitude. Now there is not a member of its own party so reckless as to say a word in its praise.—Kansas City Journal.

It seems that nothing but the votes of the colored citizens saved the Alabama Democracy from overwhelming defeat at the recent election. What an awful example of negro domination is here presented!

Jerry Simpson has received assurances of the support of the Democrats in his district for a re-election to Congress. This is less surprising than that he should receive assurance of the support of anybody else.

"Glory! Hurrah!" shout the Democrats, "an American tinplate factory in Indiana has been sold by the sheriff." Such things makes the Democrats almost as cheerful as a rebel victory used to during the war.—Detroit Journal.

"When war was on,
And men had gone
To the battle's front to shoot,
One Grover G.
Brave as could be,
Sent forward a substitute."

We clip the following paragraph from a speech of Senator McDuffie of South Carolina, which he delivered in the Senate:—"In a free competition for the market of the United States, the manufacturing labor of the Northern states must be reduced at least as low as the wages of labor in England. The natural price of the manufacturing labor of the Northern states is precisely the same as the manufacturing labor of England, and not a cent more."

Additional Local Matter.

A Hustling Village.

Lewiston, Aug. 11th.—(Special correspondence, Bay City Tribune.)—The Michelson & Hanson lumber company now have their long timber mill complete and running with a daily capacity of 70,000 feet. They expect to run night and day before long thereby doubling the output. They have a lath mill in connection with a daily capacity of 35,000 feet. They have good water works and will put in an electric light plant some time during the next six months as well as planing mills.

A \$2,000 school house is now under construction. There are here already over sixty children of school age. The company have sold 124 lots, and the choice of the lots are being rapidly taken. Eleven of these are bought for store purposes and buildings now being erected on most of them. We are promised another railroad before snow falls.

S. Peterson's hotel, which accommodates some seventy-five people is full to overflowing all of the time. The company's hotel and boarding house, run by E. M. Gates, formerly of the Grayling House, has all the business that can be handled. There are several boarding houses here, six saloons, one drug store, two barber shops, a first-class meat market, several secret societies already started, and by the first of the coming month we are told that the *Atlanta Tribune* will be here keeping an eagle eye on all that takes place. We also have a first-class doctor.

There are about 225 inhabitants here now.

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG.

is to the old soldier and the student the most interesting of all the earth's battle grounds. Those who go to Washington to attend the encampment of the G. A. R. in September, will have the best opportunity of visiting Gettysburg by taking the line of the Michigan Central and the Northern Central, which includes a side trip to Gettysburg either going or returning. For those who wish to return by way of Philadelphia, all return tickets will be honored either via the short line or via Philadelphia, allowing stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. The stop at Philadelphia will permit of a side trip to New York and return at the low rate of \$4.00.

During the summer season the Michigan Central gives the privilege of stopping over at Niagara Falls at any time within the life of the ticket returning, upon depositing it with the ticket agent there, affording a valuable opportunity to see the beauties of the great cataract and vicinity at leisure.

Tickets are also sold to Washington via Toledo and the lines south and east therefrom.

The Michigan Central is the shortest route, the best route, and offers inducements that no other line can give. For any additional information apply to nearest Michigan Central ticket agent or to J. S. Hall, Mich. Pass. Agent, Jackson, Mich. Aug. 18th.

The House-Boat

is "English, you know," but it is rapidly becoming Americanized. House-boating is a sort of aquatic camping-out; and to pass vacation on an American house-boat is an experience to anticipate with pleasure and remember with satisfaction. "Our Summer in a House-Boat," published in *DRUMSTOCK'S FAMILY MAGAZINE* for September, is a most delightful description of life on one of these floating summer houses, abounding with charming descriptions of scenery. And humorous incidents to which the numerous illustrations give additional zest.

"How Artificial Ice is Made" is especially apropos when the mercury is striving to make a record, and to know that Jack Frost is not the only dependence for a supply of ice makes one feel several degrees cooler on a hot day. This also is fully illustrated. "Society Leaders of Ohio" gives charming pictures and crisp biographical sketches of representative women of Ohio; "The Mushroom's Family Connections" embodies many curious and interesting points about peculiar fungi, and the illustrations are especially fine; the second part of "How to Sing Without a Master" is excellent; "Hands Up!" and "The Land of the Free and Equal," both illustrated, are stories that all will enjoy; and "Jim's Picture" is a pathetic tale that will appeal to everyone. The departments—"Our Girls," "Home Art and Home Comfort," "Household," "What Women are Doing," "World's Progress," "Chat," and "Mirror of Fashions"—all abound with good things, and in addition to over 200 black-and-white illustrations there is a lovely water-color, "The Little Mother." The September number is a generous twenty cents' worth; and the subscription price is only \$2 a year. Published by W. JENNINGS DREMOEST, 15 E. 14th St., New York City.

Adlai Stevenson remained at home with rear fortitude. "The spirited drum, the ear piercing life" had no charms for him, although he now declares that he was wholly in favor of the utmost expenditure of life and treasure—at the cost of others—to suppress the Rebellion.—Denver Republican.

WASHINGTON LETTER

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, '92.

Evidence has for some time been accumulating to prove that the Democrats propose to place their main reliance in the present campaign on boodle. Never before have the managers of that party seemed to be so well supplied with money as they have been from the start this year. Even the Congressional campaign committee, which usually has to scratch around pretty lively to get enough cash to pay the clerks necessary to mail the documents sent out, is flush now, and the man in charge of that committee's headquarters is feeling so good about it that his tongue has been wagging over the plentiful supply of boodle at the disposition of the committee, and, if he is to be believed, there is an unlimited supply in sight to meet any expenses that may be incurred during the remainder of the campaign.

Where does this money come from? This is a question worthy of the most serious consideration of every man who believes in honest government and the purity of the ballot-box. Representative Mitchell, of Wisconsin, was put at the head of the Democrat Congressional campaign committee for no other reason than that he is a rich man, and it is known that as soon as the committee was organized he handed its treasurer a check for \$10,000 as his preliminary contribution, but \$10,000 is only "a drop in the bucket" to what has already been spent by this committee, so that it is evident it has other sources of revenue besides rich Congressmen. There are reasons for the belief that the same source from which the money came to fit up so lavishly the democratic national committee's headquarters in New York city and which is reported to have placed an enormous corruption fund at the disposal of that committee to be used in an attempt to carry Illinois, Iowa, Michigan and Wisconsin for Cleveland and Stevenson, has been drawn upon by the Congressional committee.

Mr. Whitney, the democratic boss, could tell, if so disposed, just what amount has been "put up" by the Standard Oil Company and other wealthy corporations he represents, and also what these corporations expect in return for their money, if it buys a democratic President and House of Representatives. No one is simple enough to believe that any other than selfish considerations influenced those corporations to contribute large sums of money to the democratic campaign fund. Forewarned is forearmed and now that republicans know about the democratic boodle, it is for them to thwart as far as possible its improper use.

The chairman of the committee in charge of the preparations for the G. A. R. encampment has issued a circular letter, which has been mailed to every Post in the United States, containing important information for intending visitors. The main point of which is that all visitors, whether connected with the G. A. R., or not, should secure their quarters through the committee before coming here, and should notify the committee when they expect to arrive. This is timely and should be heeded by all who intend coming to the encampment. It will save them time, worry and money, as the committee will allow no extortion in charges, for anything contracted for through it. If visitors attempt to secure accommodations after they get here, on their own hook, they will have to take their chances of dealing with persons with or without conscientious scruples against robbing the stranger within their gates.

Senators Allison and Jones, two of the republican commissioners to the international monetary conference, had a talk with Secretary of State Foster about the conference, this week. The committee on naval reunions of the coming G. A. R. encampment, has decided to have built on the "White Lot," where all the reunions are to be held, a full size model of the old war ship *Kearsage*, in the cabin of which will be the headquarters of that committee. The model will be 240 feet in length and its prow will point directly to the White House. The idea is considered a very happy one.

Mr. Holman succeeded in having \$15,000 cut from the appropriation for repairs and maintenance of the White House for the present year, consequently the completion of the interior decorations, began last summer, and which it was expected would be completed this year, will have to wait. Great statesman! that Holman.

Considerable inconvenience will be caused the Sixth Auditor's office, which audits all the postmaster's accounts, by the failure, on account of somebody's blunder, to incorporate in the Sundry Civil bill, before it was signed by the President, an item carrying an appropriation of \$5,000 for the employment of 20 clerks for six months to assist several million paid money orders which have accumulated in that office and enable it to settle the postmaster's money order accounts.

Another squad of democratic ballot box stuffers have admitted their guilt and are preparing to take up their abode in the New Jersey penitentiary. If this thing goes on much longer the greater portion of New Jersey's reformers will be behind the bars before the presidential election comes off.—Bay City Tribune.

Closing Out Sale!

As we shall not carry the following named goods in stock, after disposing of what we now have on hand, we have concluded to offer our entire stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES

Prices that will sell them,
Regardless of cost to us.

Now is your chance for Bargains!

You ought to get prices on

CHOICE GROCERIES AND DRY GOODS

HAY, GRAIN AND OTHER FEED

You will be surprised at the lowness of prices on all his different lines of Goods, so much so, that you will at once be convinced where your money will go the farthest.

Do not forget the place. It is at the store of

D. B. CONNER,

Grayling Michigan.

HOT WEATHER

BARGAINS!

PIANOS AND ORGANS!

ONE SQUARE PIANO, Second hand, seven octave, ivory keys, carved legs, in good order. Sold first at \$500. It ought to bring \$100 now. Will sell for \$65.

ONE GRAND SQUARE PIANO, taken in trade, good tone, fine case, has had careful use, principal objection was its large size. Worth \$200 of any one's money; will let it go now for \$125.

ONE FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, with all late improvements, ebonized case, large size, warranted ten years, has been used a little but not hurt, in No. 1 order; generally sold at \$350 to \$400, now \$200.

ONE HIGH TOP ORGAN, eight stops, walnut case, oil finish, sweet tone, same as new, taken for a piano in trade, worth \$85. Just for an eye-opener will sell for \$42.50.

ANOTHER ORGAN, BRAND NEW, ten stops, fine case, sweet tone, has all late improvements, fully warranted. Generally sold at \$100; will sell one for Fifty Dollars.

Above offers hold good until goods are sold. Other pianos and organs in stock, from Fifty to Five Hundred Dollars, including the FAMOUS KIMBALL PIANOS and PREMIUM KIMBALL ORGANS.

We lead all in low expenses and low prices. No big store rent, no clerk hire, no canvasser's commission to pay. That's why we can do it.

The present inducements will not be offered next fall. Buy now if you want to save money. For circulars, catalogues, or further information, write, or call at

THE KIMBALL AGENCY,

909 Washington Avenue,

BAY CITY.

One block North of Center Avenue.

If the exports of merchandise are compared with the imports for the 12 months ending April 30, 1892, it will be seen that there is a large excess of exports, or balance of trade in favor of the United States of \$173,406,511. The increase of exports of the United States during the 12 months ending April 30, 1892, was over 15 per cent. It is learned from British authorities that there was a decrease in British exports during the calendar year, 1891, of about 6 per cent. The balance of trade during the Cleveland administration was in favor of foreigners and required over \$200,000,000 in gold to pay it.

Reciprocity has made a market in Cuba for over a million barrels of American flour every year. In the year 1890 the value of exported hams to Cuba was only \$24,599. Under reciprocity, however, in November, 1891, these exports amounted to \$10,854. The farmers of the West and Northwest can appreciate these facts, as wheat and pork are the principal things they have to sell.

IF YOU WANT

A LUMBER WAGON

ROAD WAGON, OR

CARRIAGE?

REAPER, OR MOWER OR DRILL?

PLOW, *OR* HARROW *OR* CULTIVATOR?

OR ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF

AGRICULTURAL * IMPLEMENTS?

O. PALMER, Grayling, Mich.

SCHOOL BOOKS!

PEN AND PENCIL TABLETS,

PENS AND PENCILS. RULERS,

NEEDED IN THE SCHOOL ROOM.

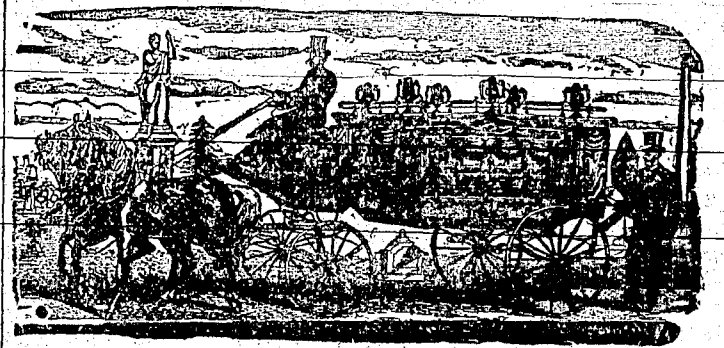
FOR SALE AT

L. FOURNIER'S

DRUG & STATIONERY STORE,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

UNDERTAKING! UNDERTAKING!



AT HANSON & BRADEN'S FURNITURE ROOMS

WILL be found at all times a full line of CLOTH and WOOD CASKETS and BURIAL CASES, Ladies' Gents' and Childrens' ROBES. A good HEARSE will be sent to any part of the country FREE. Special attention given to embalming or preserving corpses.

REAL * ESTATE * EXCHANGE.

HAVE several pieces of Real Estate for sale or exchange, that will offer a good margin to investors.

AMONG THEM ARE THE FOLLOWING:

A Cheap House and desirable Lot on Cedar Street.
The vacant lot on corner of Cedar and Ottawa Streets.
Two vacant lots on Peninsular Avenue. Very desirable.
Two lots corner of Ottawa and Maple Streets.
Several choice lots on Brink's addition.
GOOD HOUSE, TWO LOTS, BARN, FINE SHRUBBERY, etc., corner Peninsular Avenue and Ogema Street. Cheap.
A number of good farms.
Six Houses and Lots in Jonesville.
Fine Brick Store in Hudson.
Any of the above property will be sold on terms to suit purchasers, or exchanged for other property.
JAN 23, 1892

O. PALMER.

LOCAL ITEMS

Manistee reports a frost.

School Books, at Fournier's Drug Store.

Buy your clothing of Jackson & Masters.

Fred Culver went to Bay View last Monday.

Ice Cream and Strawberries at C. W. Wight's Restaurant.

Jules Mertz is behind the counter at Jackson & Masters.

The store of S. H. & Co., is headquarters for choice Butter and Cheese.

A Jackson woman chews a pound of tobacco every week.

Call and examine Jackson & Masters new line of clothing.

Mrs. H. Bauman came home from the Upper Peninsula, last week.

For California fruit, all kinds, go to Wight's restaurant.

The Otsego County Fair is to be held Sept. 22d, 23d and 24th.

A No. 1 Machine Oil at a low price, at A. Kraus', next to the post office.

Miss Lizzie Steykal, of Detroit is the guest of Miss Emma DeWaele.

For fresh Apples, Bananas and Oranges, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant.

Mr. and Mrs. Butler, and Miss Lenz spent Sunday at Mackinaw Island.

Great reduction in Straw Hats, at the store of Salling, Hanson & Co.

Mr. Buck has his new residence, opposite the M. E. church, enclosed.

Highest price paid for huckleberries, at the hardware store, next to the post office.

An Alpena woman found a rattlesnake coiled in her carpet sweeper.

Jackson & Masters have the finest and largest stock of clothing in the county.

Henry Moore goes to jail 10 days for stealing two dozen eggs, at Manistee.

Buy the Mand S. force pump, the best in the world.

F. DECKROW.

A. Grouleff, and wife, and child returned from Manistee, last Tuesday.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hosiery of the Three Crow Brand, for sale by S. H. & Co.

Luce county Democracy starts the boom for J. Maurice Finn, of Ishpeming.

Just received a full line of Ruchings and Tulle Laces, at the store of S. H. & Co.

O. Palmer went to Lansing, Monday morning, and returned Tuesday morning.

If you want a first class Sewing Machine, buy the American or Domestic of Jackson & Masters.

Mrs. Beatty, of Beaver Creek, has gone to Hillsdale, to visit with old friends.

If you should require anything in the Hardware line, call at the store of S. H. & Co.

J. Maurice Finn is the choice of the Marquette Democratic convention for congress.

Four bushels a day picked easy with a Huckleberry-Picker, made by Alb. Kraus, next to the post office.

If you want to hear a fish story, talk with Geo. L. Alexander of his week on the AuSable.

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Points, always kept in stock at factory prices, at A. Kraus', next to the post office.

Miss Emma Hanson accompanied by Mrs. Bauman, went to Bay View, last Saturday.

Come and buy Ten Dollars worth of goods from S. H. & Co. and get a picture enlarged.

Dr. Roffee's new house is nearly enclosed, and D. Waldron will soon have it ready for the Masons.

If you want to purchase Boots and Shoes at very low prices, go to the store of D. B. Conner.

Mrs. J. Staley came down from Bay View last Sunday morning and returned Tuesday evening.

Wind Mill and Wall Supplies of all kinds, prices as low as good work will warrant.

F. DECKROW.

John Kelsey was run over and killed, near Bagley, by a special train, last Friday afternoon.

You can buy your clothing and Gents Furnishing Goods of Jackson & Masters cheaper than at any other place in the county.

George Comer was called to St. Clair county, last week, on account of the severe illness of his brother.

D. B. Conner proposes to close out his entire stock of Boots, Hats and Caps, so as to make room for a different line of goods.

A. H. Marsh has assumed the duties of "baggage master" at the depot, and on Sept. 1st, will transfer his day time to May Amidon, who has been attending to that work for some time.

School Supplies of all description, at Fournier's Drugstore.

The Women's Relief Corps will hereafter, meet on the 2d and 4th Tuesday evenings, of each month.

For fresh Crackers, Cookies, Bread and Confectionery, go to C. W. Wight's restaurant. He has just received a large assortment.

Singer Sewing machines for sale on the installment plan, by F. R. DECKROW.

Fred Culver busted a Safety fast week, and having it repaired says he'll ride the critter or bust his head.

For Hats and Caps at low prices, go to the store of D. B. Conner, as he intends to close out his stock of these Goods at low prices.

They say that the clerks of S. H. & Co. have a habit of swinging on gates, to the detriment of the hinges.

Geo. H. Bonnell having retaken the Gallery for a few weeks, is prepared to give all his customers good work at prices that are right.

W. S. Chalker and family started for Flie Lake, last Tuesday for a visit with friends in that section.

Mrs. Turner and Mrs. Chatters, of Flushing, mother and sister of Mrs. C. W. Smith are making her a visit.

The additions and improvements to the Manistee House, make that a pleasant hotel and an ornament to the village.

A. Mr. Miller, of Rochester, and a very prominent prohibitionist, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Benson, last week.

The new Lutheran church is rapidly approaching completion. It will be a tasty edifice and convenient place of worship.

A school teacher, (female) is wanted in the Webb district, Frederic township. Address Mrs. T. Webb Frederic Post Office.

Prof. C. K. Adams, of the Ann Arbor university, goes to the Wisconsin institution as president for \$7,000 salary a year.

George Breck, a Paw Paw farmer, has received one of the largest flocks of sheep ever imported to Michigan from England.

The young ladies of the M. E. church will give an Ice Cream Social tomorrow (Friday) evening, in the chapel of the church.

Charles Toburg jumped into the river at Bay City and refused to be helped out. He went down, leaving a widow and family.

A. H. Marsh has bought the residence of Wm. Mantz, who will soon remove to Lewiston, to be nearer the scene of his labor.

Quarterly Meeting services will be held at the M. E. church, next Sunday, Rev. E. B. Caster, presiding elder will officiate.

Threshing will be the order of the day in this county for the next two weeks, and promises satisfactory results to the farmers.

The hay crop of Emmett county was so enormous that much of it could not be harvested. Wage workers could not be found to save it.

Lewiston, Montmorency county, is only six months old but can boast of a half dozen "licensed" saloons. The unlicensed ones are not counted.

S. M. Stevenson, of Menominee, member of Congress from the Twelfth district, is dangerously ill, the result of a bite of some poisonous insect.

L. Fournier is preparing to build on the lots from which he removed the W. Alger residence, opposite the Catholic church. He has a fine location.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church will serve Ice Cream at the residence of Mrs. Conner, this evening. All are invited to attend.

Miss Ettie Coventry, of Maple Forest, went to Oakland County last week for a short recreation before entering her school in Beaver Creek, for the fall term.

The Women's Relief Corps at their last meeting, passed a resolution thanking those who assisted at the social, and others for their liberal donations.

Charles S. Draper, of Saginaw, died on his way home from Germany. He was a university regent. During the war he was on Gen. Phil Kearney's staff.

Justice Woodburn disposed of three drunks so far this month: Jas. Campbell, 30 days in jail; John Niles, suspended sentence; Edward Cochran, suspended sentence.

August 18th, 19th, 22d, inclusive, the M. C. R. R. will sell tickets to Kansas City, Mo., and return at one fare for the round trip. Good to return not later than Sept. 15.

Two Hundred and Eighty victims of the Liquor habit, have been cured by Dr. Dunlop, of Alpena, and there are hundreds if not thousands in that locality, waiting treatment.

Nearly a score of the G. A. R. and W. R. C., wended their way to the residence of Conrade A. C. Wilcox, last Thursday evening to help celebrate the 54th anniversary of his birth. To say that it was an enjoyable time is putting it mild. His children presented him with a massive gold ring, finely engraved with the insignia of the G. A. R.

A pole was raised over The Tribune Office last Friday, and a "Harrison & Rice" flag, the first political banner of the campaign in town, was floated to the breeze. —Atlanta Tribune.

The State Land Office, at Lansing, will begin the sale of 115,000 acres of Agricultural college grant lands, September 29th. It will be an excellent chance to get a good homestead cheap.

DIED—August 12th, Mr. George B. Metzler, at his home in Hampton, Va., near Fort Monroe; beloved brother of Mrs. J. F. Hum, Mrs. C. W. Wight and Mrs. Thos. Oliver, of West Bay City.

S. H. & Co. are again giving away a premium with \$10.00 worth of goods, this time consisting of a portrait of yourself or any friend you may desire. Samples on exhibition at the store; call and see them.

W. C. Johnson, of Grove, lost an arm in his threshing machine, two years ago, and on Tuesday caught the other hand in the power and lost the index finger, and badly mutilated two others. He is in hard luck.

Lost between the residence of O. Palmer and the bridge over the East Branch, a large woolen scarf. The finder will please bring the same to this office and receive thanks of the owner.

N. P. Salling has resumed his place in the store, during the absence of Albert Gruleff. Mr. Salling is outing at West Branch, looking after the timber interests of the firm. It has been of great physical benefit to him and added several pounds to his avoirdupois.

The storm Tuesday was the worst known here in many years. The rain fell in torrents and in the afternoon was accompanied by hail as large as hickory nuts. The thunder was terrible and the play of the lightning was continuous. —Ros. News.

Bro. Allen, of the West Branch Herald-Times was the most elated editor in northern Michigan Tuesday morning, when he went out in company with his brother-in-law, A. Gifford, and captured a 200 pound bear. Jay was jubilant, and well he might be. —Ros. News.

O. Palmer went to Rosecommon, under order from the Department Commander, last Thursday, and organized A. B. Strong Post G. A. R. No. 331, with twelve charter members. Wm. Carpenter was elected Commander. The old boys are full of interest and will have a live and successful Post.

The game of ball between members of the democratic and republican parties, which was played in Grayling, last week, resulted in a score of 24 to 25 in favor of the democrats. The republicans were not in practice as they do not as a general thing practice on Sunday.

The soldiers' and sailors' association of northern Michigan will hold its annual encampment at Standish, Aug. 23d, 24th and 25th. The drum corps of U. S. Grant post, Bay City, has been engaged for the occasion and the post has voted to attend in a body on the second day, August 24th.

A Mr. Bigelow, of Albion, Mich., is reported to be at the head of a colony of some fifteen families who are settling in Long Lake township. He has a number of farms under consideration besides those he has already purchased. He is bringing in lots of the latest improved farm machinery. —Mio Mail.

The Republicans of Hillman will have a grand rally and raise a flag on their pole tomorrow. Great enthusiasm is being manifested by the republicans all through the county, and appearances are favorable for that party to double their majority of two years ago, this fall. Let the good work go on. —Atlanta Tribune.

WANTED.—Resident agent to handle the best Pianos and Organs made. No capital required. Only good references, push and energy. Address the KIMBALL AGENCY, Bay City, Mich.

Annual Meeting. There will be an annual meeting of the Crawford County Farmers Association, held at the Wigwam on the grounds of the Association, Saturday, August 20th, 1892, for the purpose of choosing committees and making arrangements for the annual picnic Sept. 8th, '92. By Order of President, L. W. OSTRANDER, Sec.

PIANOS AND ORGANS. BAY CITY, Aug. 13, '92. To the People of Grayling and vicinity: Our advertisement which appears in the AVALANCHE, is the same as we furnish the Bay City papers. Those who respond first will be more sure of securing our bargains. We can save any one money by their dealing direct with us. Instruments sent on approval and examination to all reliable persons who mean business. Correspondence solicited. We shall aim always to carefully and correctly describe instruments which we offer, and if not according to description, no sale.

We are making the greatest offers in order to secure trade, and hope for a liberal share from the people of Grayling. Respectfully, H. A. SAGE, Manager, KIMBALL AGENCY, Bay City, Mich.

List of Letters Remaining in the Post Office at Grayling, for the week ending Aug. 13, '92:

Archibald, F. J. Florence, R. Cameron, H. A. Marshall, G. E. Nelson, Peter Forsgren, G. H. Walker, Lorenza.

Persons calling for any of the above letters, will please say "Advertised," J. M. JONES, P.M.

#13th Annual Reunion of the Soldiers & Sailors Ass'n of the NORTHERN MICHIGAN, WILL BE HELD AT Standish, August 23, 24, and 25, 1892.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST DAY.

1. Reception Committee with Band will meet the different delegations on the arrival of trains, and escort them to Grand Army Hall. When they will form and march to the camp, at 10:30 a. m.

2. Music by the band.

3. Dinner call at 12 m.

4. Music by the Martial Bands.

5. Prayer by the Rev. M. E. Bacon, of Standish.

6. Music by the choir.

7. Address of Welcome by P. M. Angus, of Standish.

8. Response by Jerome B. Davis, Vice-President of the Association.

9. Music by the choir.

10. Payment of dues and securing of badges.

11. Supper Call at 6 p. m.

12. Camp Fire and Concert at the Opera House, short speeches by L. McHugh, of Bay City, Rob. Gagner, S. E. Hayes, S. J. Haring, and others.

13. Taps at 9:30 p. m.

SECOND DAY.

1. Revell at 8 a. m.

2. Breakfast at 7 a. m.

3. Guard Mount at 8 a. m.

4. Music by the Bands.

5. Prayer by Rev. G. F. Smith, of Sterling.

6. "One Flag for One Nation." Response by A. J. Rose, of Grayling.

7. Music by the choir.

8. "The Grand Army of the Republic." Response by L. McHugh, of Bay City.

9. "Our fallen Comrades." Response by W. H. Miller, of Chesaning.

10. Music by the choir.

11. "The Women's Relief Corps." Response by Mrs. Jane Stevens, of Omer.

12. Music by the choir.

13. Dinner Call at 12:30 p. m.

14. Assembly at 2 p. m.

15. Music by the choir.

16. Prayer by Rev. A. Wygle, of Au Gres.

17. Music by the choir.

18. "The President of the United States." Response by Judge R. J. Kelley, of Alpena.

19. Music by the choir.

20. "Disabled Comrades." Response by Comrade O. Palmer, of Grayling.

21. Music by the choir.

22. "Sherman's March to the Sea." Response by A. M. Hilton, of Gaylord.

23. Music by the choir.

24. "The Army of the Potomac." Response by H. B. Hudson, of Manistowish.

25. Music by the choir.

26. "Sons of Veterans." Response by W. S. Humphrey, of Cheboygan.

27. Music by the choir.

28. Music by the band.

29. Supper Call at 9:30 p. m.

THIRD DAY.

1. Revell at 8 a. m.

2. Breakfast at 7 a. m.

3. Music by the Bands.

4. Declaration by Rose Bourassa.

5. Music by the choir.

6. Declaration by Miss Mattie Middaugh, of Elmira.

7. Declaration by Mrs. Corn McDonald, of Omer.

8. "Our Nation's Future." Response by S. E. Hayes, of Maple Ridge.

9. Music by the choir.

10. Address by Robert Garner, of Arenac.

11. Music by the choir.

12. Annual Report of Association and Address by Comrade J. W. Jubb, of Gaylord.

13. Music by the band.

14. Dinner Call at 12 m.

15. Music by the band at 1 p. m.

16. Election of Officers.

17. Break Banks after singing "Yankee Doodle".

Bucklin's Arnica Salvo.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or pox required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by L. Fournier, Druggist.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a Cough, Cold, or any trouble with Throat, Chest or Lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Fournier's Drug Store. Large size 50c. and \$1.00.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his Stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shephard, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklin's Arnica Salvo, and his leg is sound and well. John Spunker, Cambridge, O., had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklin's Arnica Salvo cured him entirely. Sold by L. Fournier, at the Drug Store.

For Sale.

I WILL SELL any of my houses or lots on favorable terms. For particular information, call on JOSEPH CHARRON. May 3, t. f.

Notice.

E. M. Roffee, has some desirable Lots on Peninsula Avenue, Michigan Avenue and Chestnut Street. Being agent for the same will give price &c. WM. WOODBURN. Oct. 22 t. f.

BOOTS AND SHOES THAT WEAR WELL.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS.

HATS AND FURNISHINGS RIGHT IN LINE.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS.

ROSENTHAL BROS. GENERAL MERCHANTS. WHO CONDUCT AN ALL ROUND STORE --ON-- SQUARE PRINCIPLES.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS.

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS --AND-- LATEST NOVELTIES.

ROSENTHAL BROTHERS. THAT GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CLOTHING FITS WELL.

Gunsmith Shop. I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call. H. B. WILLIAMS. Aug. 18th, '92.

H. A. KIBBY Military and Civilian Tailor, Grayling, Mich. Office over Claggett & Pringle's Store.

Mortgage Sale. DEFAULT having been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage made by Mary B. Karovitz and Mary Karovitz to David Thompson, dated May 7, A. D. 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, for the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, in the 18 day of November, A. D. 1890, in Liber B of Mortgages, on page 540 on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of two hundred and seven dollars, and 58 cts. and an Attorney's fee of Fifteen Dollars provided for in said mortgage, and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the money secured by said mortgage, or any part thereof.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN LIMITED, "THE BIG 5." Two Grand Trains Daily Between the World's Fair City and the Foot Hills. One Night Out, or One Day Out. Take Your Choice. Business Demands it, and the People Must Have it.

PALENS. Caveats and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patents prosecuted for Moderate Fees. Our Office is opposite U. S. Patent Office, and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL (NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.) GOING NORTH. Exp. M. Accommodation. P. M. A. M.

LEADER RANGES. COLLINS & BURGIE CO. CHICAGO. A THIRD OF A CENTURY OF EXPERIENCE AND CONTINUED PROGRESSIVE IMPROVEMENT IS REPRESENTED IN THE "LEADER LINE" OF STOVES AND RANGES.

LEADER RANGES. LEADER COOKING STOVES. LEADER HEATING STOVES. FOR ALL USES, FOR WOOD AND FOR COAL. ALL MODERN AND IN GREAT VARIETY. Mortgage Sale.

DETROIT & CLEVELAND STEAM NAVIGATION CO. PALACE STEAMERS; LOW RATES QUICK TIME.

Low Rate Harvest Excursions. The announcement that the North Western Line, comprising over 8,000 miles of thoroughly equipped railway, has arranged to run two low rate Harvest Excursions during the months of August and September, will be gladly received by those who are interested in the development of the great West and Northwest, as well as by those who desire to visit this wonderfully productive region as a season of the year when exact demonstration can be made of the merits and advantages it offers to home-seekers and those in search of safe and profitable investments.

AMBEROSE CROSS. HAS returned to Grayling to stay and opened a BLACKSMITH SHOP next to the Bridge, on Cedar Street, where he is prepared to do any kind of work in his line, in a thorough and satisfactory manner.

First National Bank & Detroit, Mich. CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRATYING, MICHIGAN.

WILL CARRY VESSELS.

PLANS OF THE ONTARIO SHIP RAILWAY COMPANY.

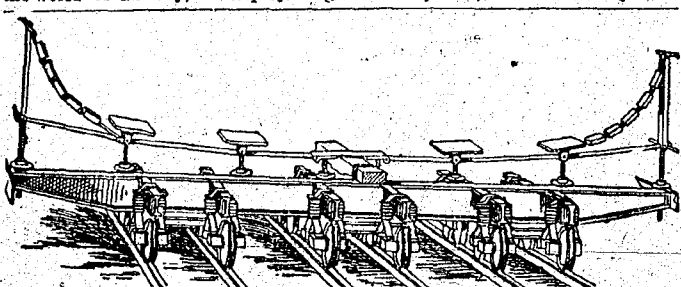
No Doubt of the Feasibility of the Scheme in the Minds of Those Who Are Interested in It—It Will Save 300 Miles of Tortuous Navigation.

To Transport Ships.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature an act was passed incorporating the Ontario Ship Railway Company. The project of this company is to build a three-track railway from Toronto on Lake Ontario to Collingwood on Georgian Bay in Lake Huron for the purpose of hauling lake vessels between those two points. The plans are substantially the same as those prepared for the Schuette Ship Railway, projected by the late Capt. James B. Eads, and of which Mr. Cortell is now the engineer.

Simply stated the plans provide for basins or docks at the terminals, which can be emptied and filled at will, and

examination was made at the instance of the Toronto Board of Trade. Col. B. B. Mason, of Chicago, made a survey along with Mr. Tully in 1855, and maps and plans of the project were published in 1858. The estimated cost of the canal was fixed at \$22,170,150. In 1861 the late Captain James B. Eads, one of the greatest engineers in the world of his day, when projecting



SECTION OF THE GREAT CANAL.

The ship railway across the Isthmus of Mexico, was requested by the Hon. D. Blair, Mr. Tully and others to give an opinion as to the practicability of the Ontario ship railway project. He pronounced it entirely practicable, and that the land was admirably suited for the purpose. This opinion was given by Captain Eads after considering the

time holding out the promise of good profits.

Huge Water Turntables.

Mr. Cortell says he estimates, on the basis of a ship railway of larger capacity than was contemplated by Mr. Eads, that is for vessels of a displacement weight of 5,000 tons, with a draught of twenty feet, and the railway to be

capable of transporting during the navigation season 8,000,000 tons of traffic. "It is impracticable, except at great cost, to build the railway on a straight line between the two terminal points. There will necessarily be in the center part of the route two and perhaps three deflections, tables for changing direction. The grades, as ascertained from

Holland ship canal to the port of Amsterdam. In the Suez canal, the most important canal in the world, the time to pass through 100 miles is fifty hours, or a rate of two miles per hour, with about fifteen miles of this distance through open water. The canal is regulated to limited to five miles, but at this speed vessels run aground. Then again there is the relative cost of a ship railway and a canal to be considered, with the odds far in favor of the former. The Welland canal which is only twenty-six and three-quarter miles; cost the government, in round numbers, \$24,000,000. A ship canal from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario would cost at the very least double this sum, and the water of the canal would only fourteen feet deep. To increase this depth to twenty feet would cost almost as much more. Compare with this the cost of a ship railway, which is fixed by Mr. Cortell at \$15,459,318.00. A ship railway can be built and operated at the rate of ten miles an hour, or from end to end of the ship railway in about seven hours. Mr. Cortell has compiled a very interesting statistical table, which was given in his address before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers in 1891. The sailing distance from Chicago to Montreal by the Ontario Ship Railway is 1,001 miles as against the distance by the Welland canal 1,263 miles, a saving of 262 miles. The sailing time from Chicago to Montreal by the Welland canal is 126.54 hours, via the Ontario Ship railway 93.14 hours, or a saving of thirty-three hours. The estimated cost per ton over the ship railway is three and four-tenths mills per ton per mile. This includes the cost of operation of the ship railway and 6 per cent. on the cost of construction. The cost per mile from Chicago to Liverpool by the Ontario Ship Railway is estimated at \$3.48, by the Welland canal \$3.97, by rail to Montreal \$3.35, by rail to New York \$5.74. The distance by the Ontario Ship Railway, 4,224 miles, and time 93.14 hours, by the Welland canal, 4,488 miles, and time 126.54 hours, and by rail to New York, 4,353 miles, and 397.33 hours; by Montreal, 4,092 miles, and 328.32 hours. All the considerations of cost of construction, cost of operation and speed show in favor of the Ontario Ship Railway project, as compared with a ship canal or with any proposed route. It remains now but to give the details of the principle upon which the road is to be constructed and the method of transit.

The Old Canal Portage. The principle of a ship railway is no new thing. It was practiced from time immemorial. The canal portage is a ship railway in embryo. Larger vessels have been hauled at various times overland. Four hundred years before Christ the Athenians transported their galleys over the Isthmus of Corinth. Charles XII. of Sweden in 1718 transported some vessels fourteen miles by rolling machines at the siege of Fredericksburg. Large ships are hauled out of the water every day by means of marine railways. Now this is done on the Ontario Ship Railway is to be built, as described by Mr. Cortell himself. At each end of the railway a basin will be excavated to admit the vessels to the lifting dock, which will be constructed of steel plates with substantial bulkheads in each direction, and will be about four hundred and fifty feet long, seventy-five feet wide, and from twelve to fifteen feet deep, and capable of raising vessels of up to seven thousand tons weight. One of the objections that are continually urged against lifting loaded vessels is the fact that they would bring upon the carriage or car unequal weights. One of the special designs of the dock is an appliance for distributing the weight of the vessel and distributing it perfectly over the whole area of the carriage which transports it. The distribution of weight is effected by a system of hydraulic rams or presses. The rams are situated on a deck placed about six feet below the upper deck or pontoon. They are arranged so that there will be the same area of pressure on every cross line. These cross lines are spaced six feet seven inches apart, and under each cross line a ram corresponds to its position under the vessel; those under the midship section of the vessel having seven rams; those nearer the bow or stern five and then three rams; while under the stern the whole supporting area is concentrated in one ram. These rams are also arranged in seven longitudinal lines, one composed of the most powerful rams, under the keel and one on each side under the bottom, bligges the sides of the vessel. These rams, 150 to 150 in number, are all connected.

The grades, as ascertained from all available data, will be thirty-three feet per mile of a maximum, although on the larger part of the route the grades will be eleven feet and fourteen feet per mile. The summit to be surmounted is 670 feet above the mean level of Lake Ontario. The cost of the railway, fully equipped for the kind and extent of the traffic contemplated, is \$15,459,318.00. The work, Mr. Cortell thinks, could easily be finished in three years.

Better than a Ship Canal. A ship canal would undoubtedly serve the same purpose if that purpose was to bring vessels from the Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, but the great object in the handling of freights to-day is speedy transit, and that a ship canal cannot give. The great objection to a ship canal is that it takes time not only in looking a vessel through but the slow progress that is made in a confined channel. It would take almost as long to bring a vessel from the Georgian Bay by a ship canal as it would take for the same vessel to sail around by the long route. The difference in time would be very trifling. The following extract from London Engineering for Feb. 1, 1891, discussing the effect of navigation in a confined waterway, gives scientific confirmation to our statement: "It is a universally recognized fact that vessels steer better, are more easily propelled, and are altogether more manageable when moving through a capacious waterway. The vessel in motion has to be forced through the water, and the particles are pressed one against the other and in confined spaces against the bottom and the sides. Thus a great friction is kept up, which resists against the hull, deadens her speed, and at the same time prevents an equitable flow of water to her rudder, and, in the case of a screw, to the propeller also, and as a consequence the vessel becomes unmanageable."

When a craft going at even moderate speed—"smells the bottom," as the term is—she probably ends in running ashore, thwarting the navigation."

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Short and Sertous.

You laugh at some people; others laugh at you.

It is a pity there are no rules without exceptions.

Every man is religious when he is scared to death.

People who have nothing to give are the only cheerful givers.

He who is useful is the incarnation of the highest religion or creed.

Whenever you find a comfortable place, you are sure to catch a cold in it.

By the time a man acquires a little sense, he is too old to take advantage of it.

"Some people have a good time at a funeral. I never could."—Parson Twine.

The longer a man has been dead, the less positive his friends are that he is with the angels.

The man who has the worst reputation is the one who is always worrying about having it injured.

Almost any man will extend a helping hand to a friend in trouble, if it is not asked that he have silver in it.

When you hear a great deal of one side of a story, the other side receives from you a great deal of sympathy.

As men have never been able to be perfectly good, so they have never been capable of being entirely evil.

Probably one reason so many nice girls marry poor husbands is that they never meet any other kind of fellows.

There is no greater misfortune that can befall a woman than to let a man marry her believing she is an angel.

Before you do wrong, sit down and reflect what few untraveled roads there are by which a guilty man may escape.

A child is an excellent chaperone; when a child goes anywhere, it comes back to tell everything it sees and hears.

When men and women are married, they begin paying themselves the compliments they formerly paid those they married.

When your friends attend your funeral, they will not be half so sorry if you are dead as they will be glad that it is you instead of them.

The trouble with men and women is that they deliberately shut their eyes to each other's faults, and then accuse each other of deceit.

There are many heroes tigers in the world, but millions of people are never harmed by them and have no fear of them. They get out of their way. There are many other dangers that lose their terror when people treat them in the same way.—Athenian Globe.

Human life is dull and in small demand—spot cash five-sixths of a cent each person—at Belden's Point, on City Island, says the New York Herald. These figures are the result of the sad experience of Edward Gallagher, of 330 West Forty-second street. Edward is a newspaper sometimes called "Swipes the Newsboy," as a compliment to his ability. He is not the original "Swipes." Edward is 16 years old, black-eyed, brown-haired, and small. What his muscular development lacks in quantity it more than makes up in quality. He sold a big amount of newspaper between this city and City Island recently, and then went rowing near Belden Point. Four men and two women who had sailed up from Greenpoint in the small sloop Agnes went in bathing at half-past six o'clock, so "Swipes" says. Three of the men and the women presently got into a skiff and paddled out into the Sound, followed leisurely by the fourth man, who swam. Two hundred yards from the shore he grew tired, tried to climb into the skiff over the side instead of the stern, and upset it. "Swipes" said he rowed fly to the rescue and saved them all. "They made me weary," he confided to the reporter. "When I began taking them in all the men would say, 'We're all lost.' Sooner I got 'em ashore, you know, Johnny, that was great, work you done. I'm going to take up a collection." He passed the hat and raised 30 cents out of all their clothes. When he gave it to me he says, 'You're only a boy, you know, an' I gave him back his quarter an' says, 'Yes, an' I ain't going to overcharge you.' The hull gang of yer ain't worth more'n a penny. Then I skipped."

Stargazing Prices for Sewing Girls. A garment called a blouse is, I understand, much affected at present by those ladies who aspire to be in the mode. One recommendation of this garment is, I am told by competent authority, its cheapness. Some of my lady readers may be interested to know at whose cost this cheapness is attained. There exists at 142 Lansdowne road, London Fields, a workshop for tailoresses and needlewomen, managed by a committee of ladies, and partially supported by subscriptions.

To this establishment a well-known London firm recently sent a parcel of blouses, or "Garibaldi's," to be made up. Each garment was cut in 27 pieces. The workers, in this case, had to work to find hooks and eyes, needles and cotton. The price offered for each garment was 41d. To make each one would take about four hours' work. After deducting the value of needles, cotton, etc., a woman could not earn more than 1s. 3d. at this work in 16 hours. What price these garments are retailed at I do not know, but I trust that none of my lady readers will in future buy one merely on account of its cheapness. Those who do may well be thinking themselves of Hood's lines:

It is not linen you're wearing out, But human creatures' lives.—London Truth.

Synicis Is Sensible. Synicis thinks that making one's self miserable during this life in order that one may secure happiness in the world to come is very much like the practice pursued by some housekeepers, who, instead of eating and enjoying berries during their season, put them up for winter in a "preserved" condition. Synicis says, give him the berries fresh from the vines now and he won't complain if he never gets a preserved berry in the future.—Boston Transcript.

It has been said oftentimes that a green Christmas makes a fat churchyard, but a wet Fourth of July is the underwriter's joy.

WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

The New Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

William F. Harrity, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, is Secretary for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and conducted the recent campaign which resulted in the election of Governor Pattison. He is a Pennsylvania native, and still in the prime of life. He was elected to his present office in November, 1890, and will serve until



WILLIAM F. HARRITY.

January, 1895. His salary as Secretary of the commonwealth is \$4,000 a year.

Mr. Harrity was one of the leading Cleveland men at Chicago, and practically secured to the nominee the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation. He, together with William C. Whitney and Charles S. Fairchild, had full control of Mr. Cleveland's anti-convention campaign.

Curing a Bad Habit. The boys were suspicious that Prof. Spire had formed the habit of going upstairs every evening about 9:30 o'clock to creep along the halls in his stocking feet and listen at the doors. They thought, however, that his case was not incurable if strong measures were taken. They made their preparations and then waited in silent expectation.

When Prof. Spire came out of his room and began to mount the stairs a cold, galvanizing, concentrated glare of scornful eyes met him. He uttered a subdued howl of agony and sat down on the step above to investigate. But tacks were there also, and they began to investigate before he did. He rose with promptness, and this time the howl was not subdued. Doors flew open and anxious faces looked down from above.

"What is it?" gasped the Professor's pet, a beautiful blue-eyed lad, who scorned to do a base act. He had refused to contribute more than a cent toward buying tacks.

"Nothing serious," replied the Professor, with a dismal effort at cheerfulness. "I found the wind rattling against me going up these stairs, and had just started on another tack, that's all. But it is almost 10 o'clock, and you'd better be abed, boys."—Boston Post.

About Matches. The oldest, and, it is said, the largest match manufactory in the world is in Sweden. Matches were made there long before the old, roughly trimmed splinter of wood tipped with sulphur was discarded with the tinder boxes for which they were used. In twenty-five years the export trade of Sweden in modern matches increased 1,000,000,000 boxes a year.

Some of the machines for making matches which we use in these days make 200 revolutions a minute each, and turn out about 2,500,000 matches daily. Rather more than five matches per head for the whole population are used daily in the United States. Strange to say, the quality of these Swedish matches, in many cases, is so bad that the state intends to resume the manufacture, and computes that the profits will produce a revenue of \$1,000,000. Altogether, there are in Europe about 50,000 factories, and they yearly produce matches valued at \$50,000,000.—Philadelphia Times.

Snakes to Eat the Rabbits. Among the many strange and astounding propositions for the settlement of the rabbit question in Australia, one of the latest comes from a genius in South Australia, to turn a lot of carpet snakes loose among the rabbits, which would, it is asserted, be speedily eaten up by the reptiles. The correspondent also furnishes some remarkable data regarding the feeding capacity of carpet snakes. When from five to six feet long they are, he says, able to eat two or three rabbits at a meal; but when fifteen or sixteen feet long they are able to eat six rabbits. Anticipating inquiry as to what would happen if the snakes became more numerous than the rabbits, he proposes that carpet snakes of one kind only should be used, and after eating the rabbits the snakes would then proceed to eat each other.—St. James Gazette.

Night Lamps. No house should be without a glimmer of light at night—a light sufficient to prevent groping and stumbling about in Egyptian darkness if one is obliged to rise. This is especially true of homes where there are little children. The idea that children are in any way benefited by being made to sleep in absolutely dark rooms is untenable. If the light be sufficiently subdued and of a sort to leave the air quite pure, it is hard to see any harm in it. Gas turned low is never safe, as the fluctuations in the meter may make it go out. An ordinary kerosene lamp turned low is at all times an abomination. Little night lamps, costing 25 cents, with quarter-inch wicks, filled with pure oil and carefully trimmed, can be turned up to their full height without giving too much light or emitting any odor.

Mary Anderson in a Charity. Mary Anderson (Mrs. Navarro) emerged from her retreat in London the other day at the call of charity. At the Catholic bazaar, opened by Lady de Trafford, Mary Anderson, looking as charming as ever, was not only among the guests but assisted at the stalls and autographed her own portraits to increase the proceeds of the sale of work, which are to go toward the maintenance of the Catholic schools.—St. Louis Republic.

OUR BUDGET OF FUN.

HUMOROUS SAYINGS AND DOINGS HERE AND THERE.

Jokes and Jokelets that Are Supposed to Have Been Recently Born—Sayings and Doings that Are Odd, Curious and Laughable.

An oculist is the man who can make people "open their eyes."

Evans when a ship parts with her anchor she still keeps her hold.

Of a retiring nature—the man who goes to bed with the chickens.

Have you ever heard a parrot swear? No, but I've seen a crocus.

We shall have showers of blessing. Too much of a good thing isn't good at all.

Is a boy well thrashed—he ought to be "as good as wheat."—Rochester Democrat.

If any boat can shoot the rapids successfully we should think it would be the gunboat.

There are some men who are so opposed to anarchy that they will not even wear red flannel.

Trivet—"Isn't Mrs. Chinner a handsome woman?" Dicer—"Yes, but she isn't as handsome as she is painted."—Judge.

A Drummer who eloped with a Kansas City dining-room girl was arrested for stealing the table service.—Binghamton Republican.

A South Jersey paper makes the remarkable statement that "thru people are very thick in this neighborhood."—Philadelphia Record.

It's a satisfaction to know that the hat-pin is not to become an instrument of assassination. A girl can be dressed to kill without it.—Philadelphia Times.

"There!" she said, standing on her tiptoes, "I am about your size." "On the contrary," said the disconsolate lover, "my signs are about you."—Chicago Tribune.

Louise—"Where is your brother now? Kittle (whose brother has just sailed for Europe)—Why, don't you know? He's on the brawny deep.—Harper's Young People.

Mrs. Keyboard—"Why do you always sit at the hotel piano?" "You can't play a note. Old Stakes—Neither can any one else while I'm here.—Brandon Banner.

Mr. Critman—"Where in creation is that furnished cottage I rented for the summer? Rural carman—Right over yonder, sir, behind your wife's trunk.—New York Weekly.

Teacher—"How did Napoleon III. reach the throne of France?" Pupils—"He rode in." "Nonsense!" "Oh, yes!" The history says he got in by a coup.—Good News.

A Sussex, England, horticultural correspondent announces, as the authority of his view, that nine out of ten among the humbler brides swear to "love and honor cherries and a berry."

"Well, if that ain't mean," exclaimed the prisoner, "every durned one of the stories in this here paper they've gimme to read is continued. An' me to be hung next week!"—Indianapolis Journal.

"Benezah!" "Ma'am?" "Is yoh him hookin' watah billins from de mahk?" "No'm." "Well, maybe yoh didn't. But I deam see how yoh an' gwine ter prove an alibi for dat colic."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Snooper—Men make me tired. Mrs. Swayback—What's the matter now? Mrs. Snooper—My husband saw Mrs. Keedick yesterday, and I asked him what she had on, and he replied, "Oh, clothes."—Tide-Tips.

Little Dix—"School teachers hasn't any feelin's at all. Mammy—What is the matter now? Little Dix—My teacher borrowed my new knife to sharpen her pencil, so she could give me a demerit mark.—Good News.

Hoffman Hoves—Wheah has Howell Gibbon been lately? Rockaway Beeche—Staying at home, dear boy. His name was misspelled in one of the society papers, and he is waiting for the affair to blow over.—Puck.

"So," said Mr. Donnegan, "they've been printing the funeral notices for a man that wasn't dead yet. It's a nice fix he'd be in if he had been wan of those people that believe everything in the newspapers."—Washington Star.

Wife—"What's that white stuff on your shoulder?" Husband—"Chalk from a billiard cue, you know." Wife (sniffing)—"Hereafter I wish you to use chalk that doesn't smell like toilet powder."—New York Weekly.

"I can't sing," said the young lady when invited to warble; but she complied upon being further pressed. When she had finished, Fogg thanked her, and added behind his teeth, "I'll never doubt anybody's word again."—Boston Transcript.

They lately married one—I never heard of such trouble as I have with my servants. They are so stupid! The experienced one—Don't talk to me! The other day I sent Patrick out for two egg plants; he came back with two hens.—Scribner's Magazine.

Miss Beatty—"I think Mr. Lovelorn is just too mean for anything, and after all the favors I've shown him, too. I used to go to operas and theaters and everywhere with him, and now when I ask him a little favor, he refuses." Friend—"What do you want?" Miss Beatty—"I asked him to be one of the ushers at my wedding."—New York Weekly.

Lynch Law in Algeria. Lynch law has been practically established in Algeria, with the moral connivance of the authorities. This primitive state of things has been brought about owing to the lack of judges and gendarmes. The other day an Arab who had assaulted and slain a little girl near Constantine, under circumstances of atrocious cruelty, was followed by some of his indignant fellow-country men, seized by them, and flung over a precipice before the police could interfere. In the space of eighteen months eight criminals, some of whom were convicted returned from Cayenne, have been shot for murder and robbery without the benefit of trial by jury.—Fall Mail Gazette.

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